

of livelihood. If reason advised the undertaking of a war, cruelty prompted the extermination of the enemy; kindness endorsed the emancipation of slaves which might reasonably be expected to encourage their honesty. Marvellous beyond all have been the effects of the aesthetic and ethical instincts—of the impulses to self-abandonment and self-restraint which are perhaps the most extraordinary manifestations of Life, and may almost plausibly be regarded as *supernatural* tendencies, unconnected, as they are, with practical needs. The former impelled man to prostration, dancing and music as methods of testifying his veneration; the latter to self-mutilation, asceticism and morality as means of conciliating the spirits of his dreams. Painting and sculpture may have crown out of the rock pictures which brought home to the cave dwellers the spirits of animals that they fought, hunted or domesticated. We may find in the mimic hunt the prototype of the drama, the first-fruits of the dramatic passion through which the theatre appeals to us all. Side by side with this life of visions grew up a life of practical endeavour. It was discovered that bronze made more effective weapons than flint, that stone was more durable than timber for building purposes. We are disposed to regard the harnessing of steam, of electricity, of petrol, the elaboration of machinery, as the greatest of man's practical

inventions.  
But can we see a less originality of  
intelligence in  
the domestication of plants and  
animals.  
control and usage of fire. the  
discovery of the  
loom. of the plough. of oars and  
sails. and of  
the wheel ?

There is a tendency to believe that a  
community  
progresses in concert. as a crop of  
wheat grows.  
under the influence of an imagined " "  
spirit of